THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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CALCUTTA OCT 24

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the prospectus of the Baroda Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures. This Exhibition will be held in December next in connection with the festivities in honour of the assumption of power by His Highness the Maharaja. The object of the Exhibition is to show a collection of articles illustrative of the arts and manufactures in His Highness's Territories. The articles to be exhibited will be arranged under the following groups. Group I.—Machinery, Instruments, and Implements of all sorts:—Prizes Rs. 300. II.—Dyes and Pigments of different sorts and colours:—Prizes Rs. 150. III.—Cotton, Woollen, Silk and other Textile Manufactures:—Prizes Rs. 500. IV.—Jewelled Ornaments:—Prizes Rs. 100. V.—Gold and Silver Work:—Prizes Rs. 250. VI. Cutlery and Hardware:—Prizes Rs. 350. VII—Furniture of Wood and Ivory:—Prizes Rs. 250. VIII.—Stone-work, &c.:—Prizes Rs. 150. IX.—Pottery, &c.:—Prizes Rs. 150. X.—Glass-ware:—Prizes Rs. 100. XI.—Toys, Play-things and Fancy Articles:—Prizes Rs. 150. XII—Cane Bamboo and Grass work: Prizes Rs. 100. XIII.—Stationery:—Prizes Rs. 200. XIV.—Fine Arts. Prizes Rs. 300. XV.—Leather-work:—Prizes Rs. 200. XVI—Perfumery:—Prizes Rs. 150. XVII.—Electro-plating and Metallurgy:—Prizes Rs. 100. XVIII.—Miscellaneous:—Prizes Rs. 150.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has evidently changed hands. There is a decided improvement in its style and tone. We glean the following items from it:

The rails on the Trans-Caspian military railway have now been laid as far as the terminal point at Kyzil Arvat.

The last *Gazette of India* contains a notification that the Viceroy has conferred the title of "Maharaja" on the young Maharaj-Kumar, the heir and successor of the late Maharaja of Burdwan. This fortunate young nobleman has succeeded to an estate which probably pays the highest amount of land tax payable by any one estate in the world. We are glad to hear that the Maharaja is a young nobleman of great promise and considerable attainments, well qualified to adorn the position he will be called on to fill as one of the foremost nobles of the British Indian Empire.

We gladly call attention to a new departure in the history of Indian Art; and sincerely hope that the event may indicate the beginning of a re-awakening of vigorous artistic life in India. Four ex-students of the Government School of Art at Calcutta have set up an Art Studio in that city, and advertise themselves as ready to execute theatrical scene-painting, portraits landscapes, &c., and all kinds of decorative and lithographic work and wood-engraving.

The Maharaja Jotendramohun Tagore, C.S.I., of Calcutta, has always been, like his illustrious ancestors warmly interested in the cause of Art; whilst the Maharaja's brother, the Raja Sourindramohun Tagore, C.I.E., is known throughout the civilised world as one of its most learned musicians. We are glad to find that the rest of the magnates of Bengal and Upper India are following their worthy example.

REFERRING to an extract from a letter of our London correspondent on the subject of the miscarriage of the appointment of Mr. Satyandranath Tagore to the Judgship of Surat the above journal makes it a text for an article headed "Indian difficulties created by English party feeling." Our contemporary says:

The *Hindu Patriot*, owned and edited by an Indian gentleman of high social position and remarkable attainments is entirely above race-antagonism. It is written and conducted with as good a tone, and in as liberal and enlightened a spirit as any high class English journal. It is widely read by educated native gentlemen, not in Bengal alone but in every part of India; and it undoubtedly exercises a very great influence for good on educated native opinion. Going into every corner of the land, it carries with it wherever it goes an atmosphere of loyalty and good sense. For such a source of good to be poisoned by quotations from the English Press would be both scandalous and deplorable. In the current number we find the article extracted from the London *Daily News*, which we print to-day, in which the well-known case of Mr. Tagore and the Surat Judgeship is dealt with in a most mischievous spirit, and in which the most damaging imputations are made against the fairness and probity of the Bombay Government and the Chief Justice of Bombay.

While we thank our contemporary for his kind opinion of our humble selves we must take exception to his remarks on the Tagore case. The question is simply this: Why was Mr. Tagore appointed to Surat, and why has his appointment been cancelled? This mystery has not yet been solved. Those who are not within the charmed circle of official inspiration naturally attribute the action of the Bombay Government to a feeling that any thing done with a native is justifiable.

IN THE interest of the Gold Mining and Coffee planting industries in the Wynaad, the Government of India have recently sanctioned the construction of a telegraph line from Ootacamund to Devala in the Wynaad a distance of about 45 miles. Arrangements have already been made and orders have been issued to push on the work to its completion as rapidly as possible.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THE POST-MORTEM examination of the body of President Garfield has shown that the bullet lodged in the pancreas, and became completely encysted. There was no clot of blood in the heart, as was at first supposed, but death was immediately due to hœmorrhage from one of the messenteric arteries.

TUESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR formally took the oath of office in Washington on the 27th September. He delivered a brief address, pledging himself to carry out the work President Garfield had begun. The address made an excellent impression. The President has asked the members of the Cabinet to retain their positions.

THE FOLLOWING is a brief account of the life and career of President Arthur: General Chester A. Arthur was born in Albany in 1831, and is consequently in his 50th year, precisely the age of the late President. He was educated in Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all branches of study. After his graduation at the University he entered the Albany Law School, which is a branch of the College, and was admitted to the Bar at an early age. Mr. Arthur always took an active part in politics, his political life beginning when, as a boy of 14, he proclaimed himself a member of the Whig party. During the Polk-Clay canvass, party feeling in favour of Henry Clay and against him rose so high that few were exempt from its influence. Mr. Arthur commenced his business life by becoming a partner with Mr. E. D. Culver as a lawyer in New York, and afterwards obtained considerable legal celebrity by his connection with the Lemmon Stone case. He was a Republican from the time of the organisation of the party. He was Quartermaster-General of the State of New York during the war, and afterwards retiring into private life, he formed a law partnership with Mr. Ransom. Mr. Philips, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm, and General Arthur now stands at the head of the firm of Arthur, Philips, Knevals, and Ransom. He always took a leading part in State and City politics. He was appointed Collector of the Court of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21, 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, holding the office until July 20, 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes, because he was accused of being in the way of the success of the reform of the Civil Services. Being a warm personal friend of Senator Conkling, he has managed much of the Senator's political business in New York State and City. He is a member of the Union League Club.

ANOTHER comet has been discovered. It was first seen at Nashville, Tennessee, and its situation is reported as being three degrees north of Zeta Virginius.

AN INTERNATIONAL Chess Tournament was held at Berlin. Mr. Blacburn won the first prize with fourteen games; Mr. Zukertort, the second, with eleven games; MM. Winawer and Tschigorin, with ten and a half games each, the third and fourth prizes respectively; and Mr. Mason and Herr Wittek the fifth and six prizes, with nine and a half games each.

IN THE Aryan Section of the International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, Professor M. Williams read an account "Of the Sandhya and Brahman Ceremonies and Prayers," which was rendered both interesting and amusing by the performances of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarman, who showed how these prayers were recited, and exhibited, in fact, some of the most sacred rites of the Brahmans. The Pandit afterwards read a valuable paper in English on "Sanskrit as a Living Language in India." Both papers were received with the loudest applause, and afforded to all present both instruction and entertainment. The old question whether it was possible to arrive at a uniform system of representing Sanskrit and other Oriental languages by Roman letters was ventilated again, and, in order to escape a long discussion, a commission was appointed to consider the subject.

THE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS give an account of a remarkable clock which has been set up in the reading-room of the municipal library of the town of Rouen. It goes for fourteen months and some days without rewinding, and shows the hour and the day of the month. It was originally constructed in 1782, but underwent some alterations in 1816. It was brought by the town for 1,000f. in 1838, and has recently been repaired and set going, after being for some time disused.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

THE EFFECTS of the late Famine have been disastrous in some parts of Madras. In the course of his tour, Mr. Stokes, the Collector of Salem, noticed deserted houses in almost every village; in many villages less than one-fifth of the arable area was occupied and in some cases occupied wet lands were left waste, notwithstanding that there was a full supply of water, the reasons given being, "There are no ryots; they died or have deserted." But what did the Government do? Shylock-like it exacted the arrears of revenue from the ryots. The Board of Revenue says: "Possibly it would have been better in the interests both of the people and of the public revenue, had the attempts to realize arrears been postponed until the resources of the people had somewhat recovered from the strain to which they had been subjected in the years immediately preceding. No blame, however, can attach to the local officers for their action." There was a wide-felt financial pressure and the orders to get in as much as possible of the outstanding revenue left them no discretion in the matter." What would the Government have said if private zemindars have been guilty of this heartless conduct?

ON THE APPLICATION of the Madras Government, the Government of India have decided to re-employ officers of the P. W. Department, who retired under the resolution of July, 1879. Under instructions from the Secretary of State, no European will be permanently appointed to the Engineer grade without his lordship's previous sanction. Upper subordinates and accountants, who were compelled to retire are not to be re-employed, other than temporarily. In regard to the special rates of pensions provided for in the above resolution, it has been decided that the pensions of persons re-employed temporarily shall be merged into their salaries, and should they have capitalized these pensions, a monthly deduction will be made from their salaries, equivalent to the amount of pension previously received. Where a person has been permanently re-employed, he will be permitted to draw his pension up to the date of re-employment, when it must lapse absolutely, and the officer be given to understand that such special pensions will not be granted again; but his previous service will be taken into consideration for a fresh pension, under the ordinary rules. As regards special bonuses, it has been ruled that they must be refunded either in a lump sum or by monthly deductions of five per cent. per annum. The above decisions will, however, not affect those who have taken service under Local Fund Boards or Municipalities.

ITALY has taken a bold step in adding, by a recently adopted Suffrage Bill, more than three millions to her voting population. Hitherto only 60,000 persons were entitled to vote. Now all males over twenty-one years of age who can sign their names may be entered on the lists.

MR. HOLLOWAY, who has acquired a colossal fortune from his Pills and Ointment, is acquiring fame and happiness of a higher character by the wise manner in which he is laying out his wealth for the benefit of his fellow men. He has expended now, including some very recent donations, nearly a million of pounds sterling on his College and Sanatorium. We commend his example to our worthy

townsman Babu Dwarkanath Gupta, whose fever mixture has proved a veritable golden mine.

One curious result of the discovery of a Babylonian tablet containing some notices of the calendar of the eighth century before Christ, is that the Parsees of Bombay are proposing to correct their own calendar by it and begin the year at the vernal equinox.

The Japanese Census Bureau reports that the total number of the population of Japan is 35,925,311 which is the same as the population of Great Britain, and Ireland.

There were 223 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 8th October, of which 15 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 73 from fevers, 24 from bowel complaints, 2 from accident and suicide, 14 from pthisis and asthma, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Sixteen children were still-born, 47 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 37 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 31·85.

We have received a communication from a correspondent at Midnapore taking exception to the remarks which another correspondent sometime ago made on the appointment of Babu Juggobundhu Bhuttacharjea as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. The writer contends that Babu Juggobundhu is a good executive officer.

Thursday, 20th October.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent at Joyrampore in the District of Nuddea :

Malarious fever has been devastating the district of Nuddea since the last fifteen months. During the hot weather the fell disease abated in a sensible degree in most of the affected villages, but with the setting in of the rainy season it has appeared again in a virulent form. I have travelled over many parts of the Sudder and Chuadanga Sub-Divisions and have heard of other Sub-Divisions from reliable sources. From information and personal experience I have learnt that in almost all the villages of the Sudder, Chuadanga, Meherpore and Bongong Sub-Divisions the malarious fever prevails in a more or less degree. The Ranaghat and Kustea Sub-Divisions are comparatively better. This year some Native Doctors have been deputed by Government to give medical aid to the people, but I am sorry to say, Mr. Editor, that no good is being done by them nor are they in a position to do any as they have been ordered from above not to remain in a village for more than two days in all, and has each of them to visit a circle containing a large number of villages. Whenever they come to a village they sit in one or two places and distribute some *Chinchona* pills and then go away. The poorer classes are as a rule without any medical treatment. They are unable to pay for quinine or other efficacious medicine for malarious fever. It does not unfrequently happen that when any member of their family falls sick of fever they generally resort to some quacks in the village, who prescribe some medicines in their own way and give the patient *rice* and *dal* to eat, nay, sometime *Chura Dohi* when the fever is strong upon him. In this way many poor fellows have fallen victims to premature deaths. Up to this time mortality (I mean from July last) has been much less in proportion to attacks, but we do not know what awaits us in future. People who escaped the clutches of malaria last year have this year succumbed to its fury. Throughout the district all people look pale, emaciated and weak owing to the repeated attacks of fever. If the pestilence continues in this way for sometime more then the district will be half-depopulated. In the villages of Joyrampore, Damurhuda, Sub-Division Chuadangha, about 300 people (including children, the young, middle-aged, and the old) have been carried away by the malarious fever within the last fifteen months. In the other villages mortality has been more or less in proportion to their area and the virulent form of the fever, villages under the Nakasipara Thana, Sudder Sub-Division, such as Gotepara, Arpara, Billegram, *Dharma Boha* &c., where there is no rail or pucka road to obstruct the drainage are suffering equally with those that are near the rail &c. This shows that the drainage theory of the late Rajah Degumber Mitter C. S. I., does not hold good in all places affected by the malarious fever. There must be other causes for it, we hope the authorities of Kishnaghur will inquire into and report on the matter in due time.

The 19th October 1881. Yours obediently,

Chundermohun Ganguli L. L.,
Joyrampore Post Office.
Chuadangah Sub-Division, Nuddea.

If our correspondent's account of the administration of medical relief be correct, it is simply disgraceful. Much better that the Government should not taunt the people with this mockery.

Our Gossain Durgapore Correspondent informs us that the unfortunate woman Horomoni, who cut a conspicuous figure in the great kidnapping case of Nuddea, which was dragged into light by our illustrious predecessor, and who was generally supposed to be dead, has turned up. She was lately seen and identified by a native medical practitioner, Babu Shyama Churn Chatterjea B. A. and M. B., who was travelling in the Chuadanga Sub-Division on professional business. The practitioner came across her on a sudden, but the woman bolted as soon as she was recognized. The woman herself admitted that she was the identical person, who had figured in the case referred to, and remembered the generous exertions made on her behalf by "Hurrish Babu" and "Narain Babu."

The Behar Herald narrates the following case of Indigo oppression reported from Mozuffer pore. Rai Gudar Sahai in the district of Mozufferpore is a kayust of a very respectable family and the descendant of ancestors, who rendered some loyal services to the State at different times and on several occasions. Rai Gudar himself is a man of position and influence. The public were taken by surprise when they heard of his sudden arrest and imprisonment by order of the Joint-Magistrate of Champarun on a summary trial on the complaint of Mr Gale of the Barrah Indigo Factory, who charged the Rai with the offence of abetment of criminal trespass, unlawful assembly, and mischief. Of course he was released on appeal to the Judge of Sarun, and his judgment may be said to have redressed the wrongs of the accused. But he has suffered in the estimation of his ryots who feel that the Indigo interest is all-powerful, and as their zemindar is powerless to protect them they must sow indigo in their fields if the factory people wish them to do so. With the above may be read the following statement of facts. The Rai had let out his mouzah called Bansghaut to the Barrah Indigo Factory under Siraha Indigo concern, the lease of which expired at the end of Fysully year 1284 corresponding with the English year 22nd September 1877. But he had taken care to insert a provision in the lease that the lessee shall not enter into engagement with the ryots for growing indigo on the lands of the Mouzah after the expiry of the term of the lease. The factory gave up possession of the village at the end of F. S. 1284 and there was admittedly no indigo cultivation in the village till the beginning of the present year. Rai Gudar Sahai had instituted a suit for a lakh and some thousands of rupees as damages against the concern to which Barrah Factory belongs, contesting their right to enter into agreements with his tenants in some other villages without his consent Mr. Gale in the criminal trial had deposed that the ryots named by him had given agreements to him to grow indigo. Some rents were due by them, and they came in of their own accord, and executed agreements. In cross examination he stated that two ryots got a certain percentage in the indigo account for working up the indigo lands in Banaghat. The remarkable fact which the trial elicited was that these ryots who were in arrear, which was barred by limitation before December 1880, had executed agreements to sow indigo in liquidation of their debt. One of the ryots who executed agreements to sow indigo was in the pay of the Factory.

We have received the following letter from a native gentleman now residing in England :

Sir,—I read with great interest the article on "District Reports" which appeared in your issue of the 29th of August last. I agree with you perfectly that "the practice of allowing the District officers to report on local zemindars is pernicious and demoralising," but at the same time I must acknowledge that the practice does certain amount of good, specially to the ryots of oppressive zemindars, the number of which unfortunately is not very few in Bengal.

Without altering the present "practice of allowing the District officers to report on local zemindars" its 'pernicious and demoralising' effect can only be removed by zemindars themselves raising their present position as a body. Let them unite forming an institution having the Head establishment at Calcutta and branch associations in each district and smaller branches in sub-divisions where the zemindars of that district or sub-division, will meet periodically under the presidency of one amongst them, discuss the various questions concerning their district or sub-division, propose and take practical measures for carrying out various acts of utility to themselves and their ryots, each district is to print and publish annually its own proceedings in full, abstracts from which together with its own proceedings in full to be published by the Head establishment at Calcutta, thus giving a full and more correct report of the internal management of whole Bengal than what is collected from the meagre and more or less coloured reports of District Officers.

I need not point out to you the enormous power which this combination will give to the zemindars as a class, the extent to which it will increase their importance and usefulness to the country at large, and lastly the effect which it will produce on the local officers, reports (in time of course) on the conduct of the latter by a body so powerful as above when combined, will have equal, nay more effect than what the reports of the District Officers on the conduct of individual Zemindars now have, which latter reports will then only cease to be "powerful engines of demoralization" and will no longer "serve as weapons for putting down independence and true public spirit in really good men," which as has been rightly said by you they are now.

In conclusion I must tell you that I am fully aware of the difficulty of effecting the above combination, but seldom was a great object attained without a great effort.

Yours faithfully
Middlesbrough, 29th September 1881. B. P.

Friday, 21st October.

The following extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* shews the state of public health in Bengal :

Burdwan.—Fever every where, and particularly bad in the town.
Bancoorah.—Fever in most parts of Bishenpore sub-division.
Beerbhoom.—Fever prevails throughout the greater part of the district.
Midnapore.—Fever very prevalent.
Howrah.—Some cases of cholera reported.
Nuddea.—Fever prevails throughout the district.
Moorshedabad.—Fever prevails almost everywhere, more or less.
Dinagepore.—Fever still prevalent.
Bogra.—Fever prevalent.
Pubna.—Some fever reported.
Backergunge.—Fever prevalent.
Patna.—A good deal of fever reported.
Gya.—Fever has been, and still is, very prevalent.
Durbhanga.—Fever reported from many places.
Sarun.—Fever prevalent all over the district.
Chumparun.—Fever prevalent.
Purneah.—Fever bad.
Maldah.—Public health fair, though ordinary fever of this season somewhat prevalent.
Lohardugga.—Fever still prevalent.
Manbhoom.—Fever reported from Purulia station.

The Pioneer protests against the recommendation of the India Office in favour of appointing a native Judge to the Allahabad High Court. Its objection seems to be based on the ground that there is no native in the North-Western Provinces fit to be elevated to the High Court Bench. We deny this statement. We could mention names, but for obvious reasons we withhold them. The Government ought to be able to find them out.

The same journal says that "it is to the growth of local self-government that the native community should look for the vindication of their proper claims." True, but that is no reason that the natives should be deprived of the loaves and fishes of the State for the benefit of hungry Europeans. A native has an inherent right to employment in the service of his own country.

The London Spectator says that "the Bengali is the most observant of mankind." He is often as witty, as the Parisian. "He has, more than any other Asiatic, a felicity of simple expression and of unadorned narrative." All this seems to be gall and worm-wood to the *Pioneer*, which holds forth in the following language :

And then comes the prophecy that some day there will arise a Bengali who will produce a novel or a biography which will be welcomed by all Europe as an addition to literature. The *Spectator* allows, however, that the prodigy has not appeared as yet; and one is inclined to put off expecting his advent till the people of Central Africa develope some latent taste for elaborate costume, and the Cannibal Islander finds out that his genius intended him to be a street preacher.

Need we say that this is just the sort of language, which inspires respect in the breast of the Indian for the Anglo-Indian !

But the Pioneer is not less respectful to Her Majesty's Government. It thus writes :

If the liberal Government should stay in office, the next Viceroy of India will, people say, be supplied by Messrs. Mackelyne and Cooke. No Governor-General in flesh and blood can be relied upon by a Secretary of State like Lord Hartington, to perform automatic functions with sufficiently satisfactory certitude. Psyche, the mechanical cornet-player, and Mr. Pepper's ghost will be appointed to the Council.

What an example for the Vernacular Press !

Referring to a case of theft of currency notes lately tried by the Calcutta Police Court the *Indian Daily News* says :

What is the actual case regarding the uncalled-for relaxation of the law relating to the Government Paper Currency Issue? Before the alteration, which admits of payment of the smaller notes in question to all-comers, without enquiry or hindrance—unless the parties robbed have been smart enough to anticipate the thief, and stop the note, the presenters had to sign their name and give their address, in the case of notes of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10. Regarding this, it may be urged, that false names and addresses would be no obstacles to a thief. It was, however, the strong influence which the knowledge exercised on the wrongful possessor of a note, that himself or his agent would surely be subjected to a scrutiny of some kind or other at the Currency Office, when seeking encashment of a stolen note, which was a large measure of protection in the case of these notes of small denomination. Even the *poddars* of necessity, for their own protection, exercised caution in their note operations. That caution is no longer necessary in the case of small notes. It has been notified by Government that notes are convertible into cash on presentation, without any enquiry whatever as to ownership or provision to detect the presenter, where he is not the lawful owner of the notes cashed.

We entirely concur. As the Currency Department is a profitable concern we are of opinion that the saving of a few clerks for the record of the number of small notes is most ill-advised.

Saturday, 22nd October.

We are glad to observe that Kumar Indir Chunder Sing of the Paikpara Raj family has directed his attention to the promotion of education. He convened a meeting last Sunday to consider the best means of establishing a first class Anglo-Vernacular school in the North Suburbs by amalgamating the two local schools already in existence. He has

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promised his generous patronage to the amalgamated school.

THE FOLLOWING is the programme of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour next month :

Leave Calcutta	Nov.	15th.	Reach Bankipore	Nov.	26th.
Arrive Mozufferpore	„	16th.	Leave Bankipore	„	27th.
Leave Mozufferpore	„	18th	Reach Gya	„	27th.
Arrive Motihari	„	18th	Leave Gya	„	30 h.
Leave Motihari	„	20th	Reach Bankipore	„	30th.
Arrive Bettiah	„	20th.	Leave Bankipore	Dec.	1st.
Leave Bettiah	„	22nd.	Reach Domraon	„	1st.
Arrive Hutwah	„	22nd.	Leave Domraon	„	5th.
Leave Hutwah	„	24th.	Reach Burdwan	„	6th.
Arrive Chupra	„	24th.	Leave Burdwan	„	9th.
Leave Chupra	„	26th.	Reach Calcutta	„	9th.

DARJEELING,
The 18th October 1881.

E. R. HENRY,
Private Secretary to Lieut.-Governor, Bengal.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE to Mrs. Garfield on the death of her husband was couched in these tender and touching words : "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment ; may God support and comfort you as he alone can."

A RELIGIOUS mendicant of the Jain caste is reported to have just completed a ninety-one days' fast at Pahlanpur. The "saint," says the writer, underwent a fast of 86 days last year, and has been more or less accustomed to this form of infliction. This is nothing strange in India. So Dr. Tanner has been out-Tannered !

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla, October 18.—All is quiet in Kandahar, and the Amir is doing his best to restore confidence.

21.—News, requiring confirmation, has been received that a letter from Abdul Kudus Khan had reached the Amir, announcing the capture of Herat by himself and the Char Aimaks under Anbia Khan and Yelantush Khan, the son of the late Khan Agha. A battle was fought outside the city, in the course of which the Herati infantry regiments deserted Ayub Khan, and the city was occupied without resistance. On receipt of this news a salute of 31 guns was fired, and Kandahar was ordered to be illuminated for seven nights. The Amir has publicly announced the rebellion and subsequent defeat of the Wardaks and the Kohistanis by Sirdar Ahmed Khan and the complete restoration of tranquillity.

21.—Chaman was evacuated by troops this morning and is now held by local levies who will remain there during the winter.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London October 17th.—Rioting took place yesterday at Mallow and Limerick. At the latter place it was very serious, and the rioters were dispersed by the military. Numerous indignation meetings have been prohibited. The extreme Radicals in England denounce the arrest of Mr. Parnell and others. Mr. O'Connor has evaded arrest and escaped to England. Mr. Healy remains in England.

17th.—The Bombay mail of the 29 h ultimo reached Brindisi on the 15th.

17th.—The Turkish Commissioners lately sent by the Sultan to Egypt, have been recalled and will return to Constantinople next Thursday.

18.—The head-quarters of the Land League have been transferred to Liverpool, where a dinner was given last night in honour of Mr. O'Connor. Numerous arrests of local leaders of the Land League have been made throughout Ireland The 2nd Battalion of the 13th Regiment, the 21st and the 52nd Regiments have been ordered to proceed to Ireland. The riots have been renewed at Limerick where many people have been injured. Mr. Parnell has been removed from the Commission of the Peace. Numerous street tumults are taking place in Dublin, A deputation of the Dublin Corporation has waited upon Mr. Forster, complaining of the brutality of the Police, Mr. Forster, in reply, defended the Police, and justified their conduct.

18th.—A proclamation has been issued at Dublin warning all peaceable citizens to return to their homes at dusk until further orders.

19th.—The Land League have issued a Manifesto signed by Messrs. Parnell and Davitt and other leaders, exhorting the tenant farmers to pay no rent until Government abandons the existing system of terrorism and restores constitutional rights in Ireland. The manifesto adds that American money will support any who may be evicted. The riots continue in Dublin where mobs have wrecked houses and robbed shops. Mr. Gladstone is at present guarded by the police, the authorities deeming the step advisable.

THERE WERE 220 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 15th October, of which 22 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 69 from fevers, 20 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 8 from spleen diseases, 26 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born, 44 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year ; 26 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were ten. The average of daily mortality was 31·4.

THE FULL BENCH of the High Court, which heard the appeal in the Bretton case, delivered judgment to-day. Mr. Justice Wilson, who delivered the judgment of the Court, after giving a brief history of the case, dismissed the petition of the accused on every point certified to by the learned Advocate General, and expressed his opinion that the learned Judge who had tried the case had not misdirected the Jury, there being nothing in his summing up calculated to mislead them ; nor had the prisoners any grounds for complaint. His Lordship concluded by saying that the Court did not think it necessary to call upon the prosecuting Counsel to reply, and the conviction and sentence were therefore affirmed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Report on the Trade and Navigation of British Burma for 1880-81. 2. Estimate of the amount required in the year ending 31st March 1882, as an Instalment of a grant-in-aid of the Expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the War in Afghanistan in the years 1878—80 (Parliamentary paper 1881-82.) 3, Further reports on the Practice prevailing in certain European countries in contests for Election to Representative Legislative Assemblies, 1881 (Parliamentary paper, 1881-82.) 4, Correspondence respecting the issue to the Bey of Tunis of the Firman of 1871 (Parliamentary paper 1881-82.) 5, Return of Loans raised in India (Par. paper 1881-82.) 6, Cooper's Hill College Returns (Par paper, 1881-82.) 7, Despatch respecting the withdrawal of Sir Henry Layard from the Embassy at Constantinople (Par. paper, 1881-82.) 8 Return of Public Income and Expenditure, 1880-81, (Par. paper, 1881-82.) 9. The Inventor's Record for September 3rd, 1881. 10. Outline of a Scheme for combining District Road Communication with a Regular System of Drainage. By J. C. M. Forbes, C. E., District Engineer, Hooghly and Howrah. 11. Copy of Memorial of the Residents of Rawulpindee *anent* Punjab University College, Lahore. 12, Indian Telegraph Guide No. XII, parts I & II, for October 1881. 13. The Rent Question being Articles re-printed from the "Brahmo Public Opinion" By Parbati Churn Roy. 14. Report on the Administration of the Police of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1880. 15. Memorandum upon Current Land Revenue Settlements in the temporarily settled parts of British India. 16. Review of the Maritime Trade of British India with other countries for 1880-81. 17. Papers relating to the Crime of Cattle-Poisoning, being selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. 18. An appeal for a Light-Passenger Rail-road from Ranigunge to Puri through Bankura, Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack and Khorda. 19. Dukhya Jogya, a Poem in Sanskrit by Ramnaryan Turkarutna. 20. Resolution of the Government of India on the awards to Indian Exhibitors made by the Melbourne Exhibition Committee. 21. Compendium of Criminal Rulings, Part II. By Kadarnath Ghose, B.L. Bengal Sub-Ex. Service. 22. Minutes of a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bijnour Agricultural Society, held August 25th 1881. 23. Supplement to the Report on the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for 1880. 24. Report on the Administration of the Bengal Stamp Department for 1880-81. 25. Journal of the National Indian Association for October 1881.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 26th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on Thursday, the 27th Inst., at 7 P. M.,
Subject : On the physical constitution of the Sun.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C. on Saturday, the 29th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject : Antimony, Bismuth, and Tin.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1881.

HOME RULE IN INDIA.

LORD RIPON'S Government seems to be really in earnest in their attempt to confer on the people of India the inestimable boon of local self-government. The letters addressed to the several local Governments on the subject published in the last *Gazette of India* contain abundant evidence of the sincerity of their generous intentions. At present it is proposed to transfer to local control the provincial expenditure under the heads of Medical, Education, and Public Works, but the Government of India is anxious that no artificial restriction should be imposed on such transfers. If the local Government should advise the transfer of other items of expenditure under minor departments, the Government of India would favourably consider any such recommendation. By far the most important concession proposed in the letter of the Government of India is the remission of the Police contribution from municipal funds. That contribution makes the heaviest drain upon those funds. In amount it varies from one-third to three-fourths of the income of minor municipalities. After paying Police and establishment charges these municipalities have very little left to provide for their legitimate work, we mean, conservancy, maintenance of roads, and sanitary improvement. In reality the municipalities have become collectors of Police rates. The total amount now spent on Police by municipalities in British India comes to about 27½ lakhs of rupees per annum. The Government of India justly remarks : "The only function which the Municipalities discharge in regard to Police is the provision of funds for the purpose of meeting the whole, or a portion, of the cost of the Municipal Police Force. They practically exercise no control over the Police, and cannot, therefore, be expected to take any special interest in the efficiency of the force, or to look with sympathy on a provision of the Law which treats them as a machinery for raising taxes to be spent on a department over which they have no control, and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they have but little direct interest and no immediate responsibility. The Governor General in Council would, therefore, be glad to see Municipal Bodies relieved altogether of the charge for Police, an equal amount of expenditure on Education, Medical Charity, and, if possible, Public Works of local interest, being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure." The Police contribution was first imposed on municipalities by Sir Charles Trevelyan ; the system has worked very unsatisfactorily ; it will be to the lasting honor of Major Baring that he has had the courage to remove this incubus upon the municipal funds. But the condition proposed that the municipalities must spend an equal amount upon Education, Medical Charity, and if possible, Public Works of local interest, will considerably hamper the resources of these institutions. What is wanted is relief to the municipal fund for the fulfilment of the legitimate obligations of the municipalities, but we are afraid the condition that the amount now spent on Police must be expended on education, medical charity and local improvement will not afford the desired relief. It is stated that it is not the intention of the Government of India that the proposed transfer of the control of expenditure of a specially local character to Local Bodies should involve any addition to existing local burdens, and it will therefore be necessary to arrange for the simultaneous transfer of receipts sufficient to meet any net balance of additional expenditure which in any instance may arise. This is very fair, but the question is how are the primary requirements of the municipalities to be met, if the bulk of their income be absorbed by extra charges. It is here where we consider the Resolution of the Government of India faulty.

We then come to the machinery for the administration of local funds. The Government of India says : "The existing Local Bodies of greatest importance are the Municipalities and District Committees, and the Governor General in Council will be glad if in any proposals which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor makes, advantage be taken as far as possible of the existence of these bodies, their powers being, where necessary, extended by means of legislation. In the case of Municipalities, all Provinces in British India are now provided with legislative enactments sufficient for their constitution and working. But these enactments are, in some, of a much more elementary and incomplete character than in others, and it may be advantageous, while providing for any changes necessarily entailed by the transfers of receipts and charges now contemplated, for each Province to review all contemporary Indian legislation on the subject, and consider what

improvements of a general nature are desirable." With reference to the District Committees "His Excellency the Viceroy in Council is disposed *prima facie* to consider the most desirable and effective policy to be that of concentrating all the local administration, other than that embraced by Municipalities, in the hands of one Committee for each District, having auxiliary subordinate Sub-Committees for each tahsil or sub-division (as the case may be)." So far we entirely agree. One strong Committee would be better than several scattered Committees, particularly as good men are not plentiful in the Mofussil. But His Excellency in Council remarks: "Of the former the Magistrate and Collector would be President, of the latter, the Assistant or Deputy in charge of the sub-division would be Chairman, and in each case the local body should comprise persons not in the service of Government, and elected or nominated, as may seem best, in a proportion not less than from one-half to two-thirds. In districts where more than one Committee now exists for different objects the possibility of their amalgamation should be considered; where no such Committees have yet been formed their constitution is evidently desirable". If the Government of India are really desirous to concede the great privilege of local self-government to the people of this country, they ought to render the District Committees independent of executive control. They cannot devise a better means of frustrating their own generous intentions than to continue the present system of putting the District Magistrate and Collector at the head of the District Committee. There can be no independence in the District Committee so long as the executive head of the district will be the head of the Committee. The members of the District Committee have more or less local interests, and they have therefore some business or other with the district Magistrate and Collector; they necessarily fight shy of that functionary, who if once displeased can easily put them to no end of trouble. As self-preservation is the first law of nature, it is not at all to be wondered at that the members of our municipal and local Committees prefer to pocket their independence rather than provoke the displeasure of the district autocrat by opposing him and thus coming to grief themselves. The fate of Lall Chand of Chittagong may yet be in the recollection of the reader. We do therefore sincerely hope that the Government of India will modify this part of their Resolution.

With regard to Bengal the following details are noted:

(*a*) That the mofussil Municipal organisation, comprising 1st and 2nd class Municipalities, Unions, and Stations, is fairly complete, but that Municipalities are saddled with nearly six lakhs of rupees of police charges, while their total expenditure on Education, and Sanitary and Charitable Establishments fall short of one lakh of rupees.

(*b*) That District Committees exist in most districts for the administration of the Road Cess, and schools or hospitals and dispensaries, but that the Public Works Cess and the District Post Cess are under Provincal management.

(*c*) That the expenditure on Education and on Medical Charity is drawn almost entirely from the Provincal revenues, and the assistance given to primary education is small. Municipal contributions for Police, however, amount in all to nearly nine lakhs of rupees per annum.

(*d*) That the gross Provincial expenditure in 1881-82 is estimated at Rs. 26,90,000 for Education and Rs. 11,63,000 for Medical Services, of which about two-thirds, is of a nature similar to that which is in some other Provinces administered almost entirely by Local Bodies, while only a much smaller proportion is so administered in Bengal by means of the grant-in-aid system.

(*e*) That the Provincial and local charges for Public Works are, for the same year, Rs. 53,43,000 and Rs. 47,31,000 respectively, but that the whole of the former, and some portion of the latter, are practically, at least, beyond the control of Local Bodies

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will, no doubt, take into consideration whether the organisation of the District Road Cess Committees and their Branches, which appears excellent, might not be applied to a more extended sphere, embracing Education, Medical Services, the administration of grants-in-aid, and other objects, subject to suitable inspection under the orders of the Local Government, and especially whether, in the now greatly improved condition of the provincal revenues, a much enlarged grant might not be made towards primary education, and entrusted to these Committees. The possibility of relieving Municipalities from nearly nine lakhs of Rupees (including Calcutta) now contributed for Police, and the substitution of some more appropriate Educational, Sanitary, or other burdens, will also not escape notice.

The Government of India remarks:

Special attention will be required in settling the relations between the various Local Bodies and the officers of the general administration, and in providing for a certain measure of control and inspection on the part of the Government. It would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government, if Local Bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail; and the respective powers of Government and of the various Local Bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statute, so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible. Within the limits to be laid down in each case, however, the Governor General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to Local Bodies.

In conclusion, I am to add that the Government of India is confident that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor fully appreciates the importance of the extension of Local Self-Government; that the proposals now put forward will recieve the most careful consideration from the Government of Bengal; and that no efforts will be spared to ensure the success of a scheme which will relieve the Provincial authorities from some portion of the ever-growing details of the work of administration, will tend to reconcile the public to the burden of local taxation, and will lead to the more extended employment of the Natives of India in the administration of public affairs, while conferring on them higher powers of control over all expenditure on objects of local importance.

The spirit in which the above remarks are penned is excellent, but we are afraid they do not go far enough. If the Government of India are desirous to give a fair trial to their enlightened scheme of local self-government, they ought to give to the Provinces local Councils for the administration of the finances. Home Rule is certainly a great privilege, but if it means only the increase of the powers of the single individual, who plays the part of autocrat in a province, it is much better that there should be centralization of authority in the Government of India than decentralization of this kind. The Government of India have undoubtedly a much greater sense of responsibility than the local autocrats, while the very fact of the latter being amenable to the control of the former tends to make them more cautious and circumspect. But the moment they will be freed from this control, they may revel in the plenitude of their power. Some of them may prove King Stork, and some King Log, but in either case their independence may take the worst form of local tyranny. It is therefore of the utmost importance that they should be checked by an independent Council in the administration of the finances. Such a Council was advocated by Lord Northbrook for the whole empire. His Lordship wanted in the beginning to give it a consultative character. Lord Ripon and Major Baring have taken a very important step by conceding the principle of local self-government to the people of India. They ought to consider whether the grand edifice they have projected will be complete unless they crown it with a provincial council for the administration of the provincial finances. The present Viceroy will signalize his reign if His Excellency will secure the provinces of India Home Rule in spirit as well as in fact.

THE RAJPUT STATES.

COLONEL BRADFORD'S interesting report on the political administration of the Rajputana States for 1879-80, is now before the public. The events of importance which the report records are the visits which Lord Lytton paid in succession in November 1879 to the Chiefs of Alwar, Jeypore, Bharutpore and Dholepore at their respective capitals on the death of Maharajah Prithi Sing of Kishengarh. Colonel Bradford speaks of the deceased Maharaja in high terms. "His high personal character," writes the Agent to the Governor-General, "prudent administration and steadfast loyalty throughout a long rule of twenty-three years were well known to, and had often been recognised by, the Government of India." The late Maharaja's eldest son Sadul Sing who had been associated with his father for some years in the management of public affairs, was installed on the *Guddee*. Colonel Bradford thus describes the general condition of Rajputana during the year under report:—"The agricultural results of the year may be considered to have been on the whole satisfactory, and the rainfall, if not in all cases reasonable, was at any rate sufficicient. Frosts and the absence of winter rain affected the spring crops in most districts, but the autumn crops as a rule were good, and it is satisfactory to note fall in prices of the staple commodities of food as reported by the Political Agents, Meywar, Eastern and Western Rajpotana States, Alwar, and the Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra and Pertabgarh. Owing to unusually heavy rain in August, the outturn of the year in the Harowtee States generally was less than was anticipated, and the jowar crops in Tonk suffered much from a species of blight. In Alwar the prevalence of fever during the latter months of 1879 materially interfered with the reaping of the harvest, and the crop was hardly up to the average. With the exception of the usual malarial fever after the rains and a few cases of pneumonia in the Marwar during the last quarter of the year the general health was good." The year was, on the whole, a fairly prosperous one, which is proved by the fact that in the daily average number of prisoners of all classes there was a decrease of 13 per cent. on the number of 1878. The death-rate among them, we notice, fell from 159 to 103 per thousand. Although there has been a great reduction in the death-rate, still it is very high. The political authorities should give their best attention to the question of Jail mortality in Rajputana. It appears that the death-rate was the highest in Bharatpur, where it was 246 per 1000. This is a very high figure and demands a satisfactory explanation. In the Jeypore Jail the death-rate fell from 163 to 70, concurrrently with steps taken to improve the food and clothing of the prisoners and to afford them better medical care. It is worthy of note that in the Jails of Bickaneer, Tonk, Serohi and Jodhpore the death-rates were under 30 per thousand.

Of the Rajput States, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Dholepore are under the direct superintendence of British officers. Kotah is administered by a council under the supervision of the Political Agent. The debts of the State have now been reduced from Rs. 18,68,518 to Rs. 13,73,718, which will be liquidated at the rate of five lakhs per annum. Formerly, the Maharao was not allowed any share in the management of his State; but of late there has been an alteration in his position. A weekly Durbar is held for the discussion of State affairs, in which the Maharao is allowed to take part. This arrangement, we are told, has worked well, and that helps to smooth many difficulties. During the year under report the State customs dues on salt were abolished in Kotah, and the question of the compensation to be awarded on account of the loss of revenue thus sustained by the State is still under consideration. As Kotah is now administered by British officers, the Government of India cannot be too careful in dealing with this question of compensation. We hope the Chief of that State will gradually be allowed a larger share in the management of his State. The young Chief of Jhallawar will complete his sixteenth year next month. Captain Abbott, Political Superintendent of Jhallawar, speaks of His Highness in very good terms. He writes:—"It is a real pleasure to say that the young Chief promises, at least as well as before, that many good qualities are strengthening, and any the reverse there may be are not prominent. For this the Mayo College training is no doubt to be credited in great part, but without the good careful service given by Dhabai HurLull, the Native guardian, the College training would not have had fair play." The young Chief has now got a new guardian and

tutor in the person of Lieutenant Randall. Colonel Bradford draws a veil over the circumstances which necessitated the appointment of another guardian to the young Chief; but the circumstances are notorious throughout Rajputana, and there need not have been any delicacy in referring to them. The Jhallawar State has improved its financial position by paying off 2½ lakhs more of its liabilities, leaving now five lakhs to liquidate. During the year under report the revision of the rules governing civil and criminal procedure was completed, and a code for the guidance of revenue and pergunnah officials was also drawn up. Under the new arrangement introduced into the jails, the cooking for the whole of the prisoners is done by a few men instead of each man preparing his own food. Settlement operations are now in progress in Jhallawar. "The terms of this settlement," rightly observes Colonel Bradford, "will require careful attention, especially in regard to the system of giving villages in contract, the tendency of which might be either to convert the patels, by whom the contracts would chiefly be taken up, into zemindars, or to lead to an undue enhancement of rates on the expiry of the contract according as the settlement is or is not made for a term of years." At the commencement of the year under report the liabilities of the Dholepore State amounted to very nearly eight lakhs of rupees, and the Government of India consented to advance a further sum of Rs. 3,40,000. The total debt due to Government is nearly 7 lakhs, and it has been arranged that one lakh of rupees, in addition to the interest accruing on the principal during the year, shall be repaid annually. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The year under report was the first during which the new twelve years' settlement came into operation in Dholepore. Its working will have to be carefully watched. The education of the young chief, we are told, continues to progress satisfactorily under His Highness' Tutor, Babu Uma Charn Mookerjee, M. A., "The Maharaj Rana," writes Colonel Dennehy, Political Agent of Dholepore, "has during 1879-80, devoted a good deal of attention to, and evinced interest in making himself acquainted with the manner in which the different branches of administration are conducted. He is now rapidly growing up, his activity is undiminished, and his intelligence considerably above the average; his temper and judgment are good, he is kind, thoughtful, and humane; and in every way he bids fair to become a just and enlightened ruler." We trust this hope will be realized. The day of the installation of the young Chief of Dholepore is not far distant.

Of the States under the management of their own chiefs, the principal are Oodeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore, Bharatpore, Kerowlee, Boondee, Tonk, Alwar, and Bikaneer. The Maharana of Oodeypore, we are glad to see, continues to devote himself to the administration of his State. His Highness exercises his personal control over every department of the administration. "For so young a man," remarks Col. Walter, Political Agent, Meywar, "he takes a far greater interest in the government of his State than is usual amongst Native rulers, and has a thorough knowledge of all that occurs * * * He generally comes down to the Residency once or twice a week, and discusses all matters of importance with the Political Agent, and, so far as we have been able to judge, is always willing to listen to, and most generally adopts the advice given to him." A new settlement is being made in Oodeypore by Mr. Wingate of the Bombay Civil Service, whose services have been lent to the State. The financial condition of Oodeypore is prosperous, as the receipts show an increase and the disburusements a decrease. In Jeypore the late lamented Maharaja took his wonted interest in administration throughout the year under report. Colonel Beynon does not write in hopeful terms of the Jeypore Council. He says:

> With regard to the Council, I regret my inability to accord the praise which has hitherto found a place in the reports from the agency. To be sure the Council, as an administrative body, was, in my opinion, never much even at its best; but in whatever manner it assisted the Government in the past it is impossible to avoid noticing an appreciable falling-off within the past twelve months. But this retrogression is by no means past correction; and I trust to the experience and good judgment of His Highness, who can scarcely be ignorant of the shortcomings of his Council, to bring matters right again in course of time; but it will require strong and firm measures. What has most attracted my attention is a gaining ascendancy of party feeling among the members and a growing absence of that mutuality and harmony so essential to good and successful administration, and this is scarcely to be wondered at, considering the inferior class of men from which vacancies in the Council are now, as a rule, filled up. It appears to be the policy to place in these positions none of the respectable class in Jepyore, with the exception of one or two political nonentities. The principal men on whom reliance is placed are men who have neither the feelings nor position even approaching that of a gentleman, and one or two utter strangers to the people and the country, and who are only acquainted with the capital and suburbs.

We think there is good deal of truth in these observations. The discordant elements in the council were kept in check by the wonderful tact of Maharaja Ram Sing, so long as he lived, but since his death they have been brought into strong relief. Colonel Beynon thus speaks of the working of the new salt arrangements: "The salt agreement concluded with His Highness the Maharaja on the 31st January, 1879, but which had been brought into force from the 1st of October in the previous year, has worked in every way satisfactorily, although it cannot be at all said to be popular, more particularly in respect to the general closure of the 'Khari' works, which deprives a somewhat extensive community of a salt, which while not generally edible, was largely used locally by tanners and other industrial traders, as well as for a portion of the ration of horned cattle and camels, which must now either do without it, or consume the other available salts, the high price of which render this impracticable. These remarks apply equally to all the other States under the political charge of this agency." Here is a feather to the cap of Sir John Strachey. The administration of justice has always been a weak point at Jeypore; but had the Maharaja lived, he would not have surely lost sight of this essential element of good government. In Bharatpore, the Government is under the immediate and almost exclusive direction of the Maharaja personally, who is not assisted by a Council or Minister. The administration, remarks Colonel Bradford, is carried on "with less consideration for his subjects than is shown by other Native rulers." This significant point is enough to enable the public to form an idea of the real character of the administration in Bharatpore. That the Government of Jodhpore is not what it should be, is admitted by Colonel Bradford when he says:—"It cannot be denied that the administration of Marwar lacks strength, but this proceeds in a great measure from the kindly disposition of the Maharaja, and his aversion from harshness even against those who take advantage of his weakness." The affairs of Kerowlee are in almost hopeless confusion. Boondee is a model Hindu State governed on the right orthodox fashion. The Maharajah has issued a new enactment which insists on the marriage of all girls before they attain twelve years to healthy persons of a corresponding age, and not for the sake of money to persons much older, and in default of marriage, laying down monthly fines, increasing yearly till seventeen, when the girl will be given in marriage by the Durbar, the expenses being recovered from the girl's father. Such an enactment would be resented in British India as an interference with private rights, but in Boondee it is looked upon as another instance of the Chief's fatherly interest in his people, and as a sound measure of social and religious reform. The young chief of Alwar has yet to learn that the ruler of a State has other and more serious things to attend to than sport and out-door amusements. The finances of Tonk are in an almost hopelessly embarrassed condition, and the State is heavily in debt. In Bikaneer the state of matters is far from what it should be, and demands the early and careful consideration of the Government of India.

REVISION OF SETTLEMENTS.

Now that the Affghan war has come to a close, Lord Ripon has found time to devote his attention to the internal administration of the Empire. Last week we briefly noticed his Lordship's Resolution on the subject of land revenue settlements. In the temporarily-settled parts of India, that is to say in those parts of the country, which do not enjoy the advantages of a permanent fixity in the Government demand, the land tax is periodically revised. These periodical revisions of the land revenue settlements are a serious evil. They exercise a most baneful influence over the prosperity of the country. They discourage the application of capital to agriculture, by exposing owners and cultivators to uncertain and arbitrary claims, and thereby effectually check all amelioration and development in agriculture. The free employment of capital, it cannot be denied, is essential to the promotion of the prosperity of a purely agricultural country like India, but proprietors and cultivators cannot be expected to lay out money in improvements as the Government retains the right of arbitrarily enhancing its demand on the land. In a great part of the temporarily-settled districts the land tax is fixed for thirty years. If this arrangement meant thirty years of peace and quietness, it would be indeed glad tidings. But this is not at all the case. The last wave of the past settlement will scarcely have died out before the first of the ensuing one arises. Take, for instance, the North Western Provinces. The settlement operations of those provinces, which have now been in progress for more than twenty years, have not yet been entirely closed, as a part of the Banda district still remains unassessed. But part of the Jalaun districts comes under re-settlement in 1883, and in a short time revisions of settlement will commence in the districts of Jhansi, Dehra Doon and Lalitpore. As the people of the North-Western Provinces will scarcely have a full twelve-months' peace and rest the following extract from Mr. Auckland Colvin's famous *Memorandum on the Revision of the settlements in the North-Western Provinces* will show the mischievous effects that arise from rent operations:—"Settlement operations have now, in one district or another, extended over nineteen years. By the time the settlement of Banda falls in and is disposed of twenty-six years will have elapsed from the date on which the two first districts were placed in the hands of a Settlement Officer. Others were begun twelve years ago and are not yet sanctioned; and one of these is not even yet completed. These facts are significant to those who know what the settlement of a district means; the value of property depreciated, until the exact amount of the new assessment is declared; credit affected; heart-burning and irritation between landlord and tenant; suspicious of the intentions of the Government; a host of official underlings scattered broadcast over the vexed villages. * * * Nothing can equal the injury inflicted by a slow, uncertain settlement, dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders, harassed by successive administrations, and finally threatened with annihilation at the moment when it seemed to have nearly finished its course. Little wonder that we hear of the land needing rest." These words, be it remembered, were written not by an irresponsible non-official, but by one of the ablest revenue officers in the North Western Provinces, who now holds a high appointment under the Khedive of Egypt. A Settlement Officer, with his crowds of hungry chaprasis and grasping amla let loose upon a district for periods varying from three to ten years, is, indeed, an evil, of which it is absolutely impossible to form an adequate conception.

The subject of the revision of settlements, therefore, is one which demands the most careful and attentive consideration of the Government, and Lord Ripon has not taken it up a day too soon. It appears that in 1879 the Government of Lord Lytton in consequence of financial pressure, invited the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Punjab, under which settlement operations were in progress, to bear in mind that fresh proposals for revision of settlement would not be favorably entertained unless it could be shown either that the undertaking would yield a sufficient pecuniary return, or that special circumstances existed which would justify remunerative outlay. These instructions are now issued to all the Local Governments and administrations. Re-settlements of the land revenue, the Resolution under notice points out, involve four important

considerations—*viz.* the cost of operations; the period during which operations will continue; the increment of revenue expected; the incidence of the existing assessment on individual landholders. The Resolution then proceeds:—"Of these data the first and third are financially, of most consequence, since the basis of the principle now accepted by the Government of India is the proportion of cost of operations to increment of revenue. But from an administrative point of view, both the second and fourth data require particular attention, on account, in the first case of the vexation caused to the agricultural population by lengthened operations, and in the second, of the unfairness to individual proprietors which inequality of assessment involves. In the interests both of the exchequer and of the agricultural population, it is necessary that every measure should be adopted to forestall and reduce the cost of actual settlement operations; and it is for this purpose fortunate that, under the programme drawn out in the proceeding of the Famine Commissioners, one of the earliest and most important duties of every Local Government will be the establishment of an organisation devised for the purpose of maintaining, in respect to every estate in the province, continuous records of their financial and agricultural condition, from which the information required for the assessment of land revenue ought to be available at the least possible expenditure both of money and time. On this subject a fuller expression of the views of the Government of India will shortly be communicated to Local Governments and administrations. But it may be said at once that the officials who will be entrusted with the development of the special organisation should direct their earliest and most strenuous efforts to perfecting the system in these districts or tracts of country which will first come under settlement in the future." The Government of India lay down the general rule that where a re-settlement would clearly yield either no increase of revenue or less than a profitable rate of interest on the expenditure, it would ordinarily be preferable not to enter upon it. It is only where special administrative revision of settlement, such as where the necessity for correcting inequality in the incidence of the land revenue, might be shown to exist, that the Government of India would be prepared to entertain proposals for a re-settlement, notwithstanding the absence of any prospect of financial advantage. The Governments of Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, we observe, are in favour of continuing re-settlements; and the Government of India distinctly disclaims any idea of discontinuing the revisions of settlements *except in cases where the cost would be more than the gain,* or where a re-settlement would prove a positive harassment to the people. As the Resolution under notice is, in the main, based upon financial considerations it will not apply to provinces like Bengal or Bombay where revisions of settlement have shewn a decided increase over past collections. In Bengal the increase of revenue anticipated from the settlements undertaken in 1879 was estimated at 33·8 per cent on the outlay. In the Bombay Presidency re-settlement operations have been remarkably successful in a financial point of view. The Administration Report of that Presidency for 1879-80 records that the total cost of revision of settlement operations up to date has been Rs. 18,73,143, and that this expenditure has resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 73,83,682 of land revenue. The resettlement operations in Bombay have, in fact, added the sum of Rs. 73,25,110 to the Government demand in the years which have elapsed since the introduction of the revised assessments. Where re-settlement operations are expected to result in decided increase over past collections the Government of India would not object to them. It is only where the expenditure on revisions of settlement would be thrown away that the Supreme Government would not be prepared to sanction them. The Local Governments are told in plain terms that in making applications for sanction of proposed revisions of settlement, "it should be shown either that an increase of revenue proportionate to the expenditure on the settlement is to be expected, or that sufficient administrative reasons exist for entering, without the prospect of a substantial return, upon a work which in itself is costly to the Government and harassing to the people."

There is no doubt that the Resolution under notice will do some good; but we must say that it does not go far enough. It will not prevent the mischievous and demoralising effects which flow from the periodical revisions of the land tax. The whole policy of the Resolution, as we have remarked, is based upon financial grounds. The Government of India will readily sanction revisions of settlements where it can be shown that the gain would be more than the cost. This the local Governments will not have much difficulty in proving. Experience has shown that revenue officers are always eager to show satisfactory returns of their work, as their prospects of advancement depend upon them. The instances are not few where the full ascertained rental of an estate has been rejected as too low by the settlement officer on one or another of the theoretical grounds with which the ingenuity of himself or his department has furnished him. He assumes that the landlord gets much more than his rent-roll, and assesses the Government demand on the basis of this gratuitous assumption. Bearing in mind the fact that settlement officers make it a rule of taking something than the full rental as the basis of assessment, we do not hesitate to say that Local Governments will not at all find it a very difficult task to convince the Government of India that resettlements would result in a profit to the public treasury. The important question which Lord Ripon has taken up can only be satisfactorily solved by the extension of the permanent settlement to all parts of the country. In 1862 Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax) after carefully reviewing the considerations urged on both sides, came to the conclusion that a settlement in perpetuity "was a measure dictated by sound policy and calculated to accelerate the development of the resources of India, and to insure in the highest degree the welfare and contentment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in that country." The permanent limitation of the Government demand is the only possible satisfactory solution of the problem with which the Resolution under notice deals; may we venture to express a hope that Lord Ripon will give effect to the sound and statesman-like decision of his predecessor at the India office.

THE COURT-FEES BILL.

In a recent issue we discussed the question of impressed stamps *versus* adhesive labels and, we trust, showed conclusively that the proposed partial substitution of stamped papers for the collection of court-fees would be a half measure, and as such would not entirely prevent frauds against the revenue. It has for some time past been our firm conviction that if the revenue from judicial stamps or what is technically called the court-fees is to be protected from further loss, the present practice of collecting the fees through adhesive labels must be altogether abandoned. We regret that the Government of India should have resolved to adopt Mr. Frank Cockerell's recommendations on this head without carefully considering the matter. We have shown that Mr. Cockerell's proposal to substitute stamped papers for adhesive labels in the collection of all court-fees of ten rupees' value and upwards, is based purely upon financial considerations. It is all very well to say that the forgeries that have been recently discovered were of so clumsy and inaccurate a nature that they could have been detected at once with ordinary care; but the hard fact remains that they were not detected. And we have the testimony of Messrs. De La Rue that it is more profitable for forgers to work upon labels of the smaller values, as they pass with less scrutiny than labels of the higher values. In a matter of this kind the opinion expressed by Messrs. De La Rue to the effect that from the stamp manufacturer's point of view there is no way of preventing such attempts at counterfeiting adhesive labels as had been recently discovered, or rendering their accomplishment more difficult, ought to have been accepted as conclusive.

It is admitted that the real danger to the revenue arises from the abstraction and re-use of the adhesive labels. Mr. Frank Cockerell thinks that this kind of fraud can be easily prevented. He points out that an inquiry into the cases in which frauds have been committed showed that they might have been prevented by a due examination and cancellation of the labels affixed to documents when presented to the court or office in which the fraud occurred. He, therefore, holds that it would be premature to condemn a system of checks and precautions the proper working of which have never been fairly and perseveringly enforced. Concurring in this view, the Government of India has decided to amend the present Court-Fees Act so as to prevent the fraudulent removal and re-use of adhesive labels. The principal amendments made in this part of the law are contained in sections 36 and 39 of the Court-Fees Bill, which Mr. Whitley Stokes introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 31st August last. We will first summarise the provisions of these sections and then consider how far they are calculated to prevent the fraudulent abstraction and re-use of adhesive labels. Section 36 of the Bill gives power to the Local Government to make rules for regulating the supply and sale of Court-Fee Stamps, the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under the Act, the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps, and the keeping accounts of all stamps used under the Act. These powers, Mr. Whitley Stokes explains, will be useful in preventing frauds against the revenue. He says:—"It is easier to detect the fraudulent removal and re-use of labels when there are means of tracing the persons by whom and to whom the labels were sold. If the stamp-vendors are placed under the control of the Local Government and sales by non authorized persons prohibited, means can be provided for tracing the vendors and purchasers of stamps with respect to which fraud is suspected." We doubt very much whether these provisions will work well in practice. There is a wide difference between impressed stamps and adhesive labels, which has not probably occurred to the Government of India. In the case of a stamped paper an endorsement is made by the vendor stating the name of the person to whom the stamp is sold, and the vendor signs the endorsement. In such a case ample means are provided for tracing the vendors and purchasers of stamps. But such endorsements, it is obvious, cannot be made on adhesive labels and so the task of tracing the vendors and purchasers of labels with respect to which fraud is suspected will not be so easy as the Government of India believes. In order to enforce the rules under section 36, a penalty is provided by section 41 for breach of the rules by authorized vendors and for the sale of stamps by a person not authorized. As the rules that may be framed by Local Governments under section 36 of the Bill will have little effect in preventing the fraudulent removal and re-use of adhesive labels, the less we speak of the penalty provided for enforcing those rules the better. The most important change of the law is contained in section 39 of the Bill. It is obvious that in order to prevent the fraudulent abstraction and re-use of adhesive labels it is necessary to have the labels properly cancelled. The present Act, the reader knows, directs that the cancellation of adhesive labels shall be effected by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched, and that the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed. It is admitted that these provisions have not been found to work welly in practice. Mr. Whitley Stokes observes:—"The duty which they impose has not been fully performed, and experience has shown that there is more chance of getting the responsible officers concerned to observe regulations of this kind when they are prescribed by rules which can be adapted to the varying circumstances of the different provinces of the empire. Accordingly Section 39 of the Bill gives each Local Government power, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for regulating the mode of cancelling stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected." Does the Government of India really believe that regulations prescribed by rules made by the Local Governments will prove more effica-

cious than those contained in an enactment of the Supreme Legislative Council? For ourselves, we confess we are unable to attach any weight to Mr. Whitley Stokes' argument. In matters of this kind the circumstances of the different provinces of the empire do *not* vary at all. The presiding officer of the court or office in which documents bearing stamps are presented cannot be expected to do with their own hands the work of cancelling the labels. If they were to attend to such a petty matter, their legitimate work would greatly suffer. The cancellation of the stamps must be done by the ministerial officers of the court or office in which the document is presented. The Government cannot be ignorant of the character of our *amla*. With a few exceptions here and there their venal instincts, as we have often said, are almost beyond the hope of reformation. No amount of rules and regulations can make them honest. It will be urged that the well-paid head ministerial officer of the court or office in which the document is presented, may be depended on for doing the work honestly. In regard to this we must not forget what an eminent Indian official wrote nearly half a century ago:—"A rascal who has spent his whole life in extortion and corruption will certainly not become suddenly an honest man because his salary has been raised." Most of the head ministerial officers of our courts have breathed the tainted atmosphere of amladom for years; and the mere raising of salaries will not make them honest. They are sure to make the most of the opportunities afforded for illicit gain. Whatever checks and precautions the Government may prescribe for the proper working of the system of collecting court-fees through adhesive labels, these *cannot* be fairly enforced, so long as our amla remain what they are. We admit that a better class of men are being introduced, but they are few in number, and their influence is as yet hardly felt. Besides, the pay of our ministerial officers is not a sufficient inducement for really capable and honest men to enter the service

Mr. Cockerell recommended an increase in the scale of fees chargeable in suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 5,000; and the Government of India, we regret to observe, has resolved to give effect to his recommendation. "The greatest enhancement in the fees which this change in the law will involve," we are told, "will be in suits for Rs. 7,000. In the former suits there will be an increase of twenty rupees and in the latter an increase of fifty. In the case of suits for sums exceeding Rs. 10,000 the increase will be less in proportion. Thus the fee on a suit for Rs. 15,000 will be only twenty-five rupees above its amount under the existing scale, and the fee on a suit for Rs. 20,000 will be the same as that on a suit for Rs. 30,000, and only twenty-five rupees more than the present fee. The proposed increase, it is calculated, affects only about one per cent. of the entire litigation of the country." We feel bound to protest strongly against the contemplated increase in the present scale of court-fees, which is already too high. The fees at present levied result in a large profit to Government. In the province of Begal alone civil suitors paid no less a sum than 30 lakhs of rupees for the benefit of the public in 1879. As Sir Richard Garth, in his recently published minute, observes:—"We all know that civil suitors in India have to pay a very large tax upon litigation; larger, I believe, than is paid in any country in the world. It might rather astonish some of our English friends to hear that a man who brings an action in India upon a common bond for Rs. 10,000 has to pay a stamp fee (whether the suit is defended or not) of about Rs. 475, before he can even file his plaint." Yet the Government of India has resolved to increase this heavy scale of fees. The existing tax on litigation is almost prohibitive, and the burden is severely felt. We entreat Major Evelyn Baring and Lord Ripon to reconsider the whole policy of the new Court-Fees Bill.

MR. O'DONNELL'S CASE.

As Mr. O'Donnell's case has created some sensation we give below the orders of the Bengal Government contained in a letter of Mr. Secretary Cockerell to the Presidency Commissioner dated the 21st September last. We may mention parenthetically that we have not received the letter from the Bengal Government:

2. Some weeks ago in bringing to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice the very unsatisfactory state of the relations existing between the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, Mr. Barton, and the acting Joint-Magistrate Mr. O' Donnell, you requested that Mr. O' Donnell might be sent away from Jessore, as it was impossible that the public business could be carried on so long as he continued there; and the Lieutenant-Governor had accordingly arranged to transfer Mr. O' Donnell to another station—a course when Sir Ashley Eden and his predecessors have been frequently compelled to adopt in consequence of Mr. O'Donnell's inability to get on satisfactorily in many of the districts in which he has hitherto been stationed.

3. Before the transfer could take effect the Lieutenant-Governor met you and Mr. Barton, the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, at Khoolnah, and you then informed the Lieutenant-Governor that you had before you papers which had given rise to doubt in your mind whether Mr. O' Donnell was fit for the position he occupied at Jessore. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly deferred moving in the matter until you had had an opportunity of thoroughly examining into the complaints which have been made regarding Mr. O' Donnell's discharge of his duties.

4. The reports now recieved deal at length with the charges which have been preferred by the Magistrate, Mr. Barton, against Mr. O' Donnell Sir Ashley Eden has also recieved a petition from Mr. O'Donnell, addressed to him direct by Mr. O'Donnell, in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Jessore Municipality, complaining of his superior, Mr. Barton, who is Chairman of that municipality, and claming for himself independence of all authority as a representative of the people. Mr. O' Donnell must have been well aware of the impropriety of addressing the Government in the form of a petition, and of ignoring his superiors, the Chairman, and the Commissioner of the Division; and his petition has accordingly been returned to him for submission in the proper manner; but the position which he claims for himself in that petition entirely bears out your impression of Mr. O' Donell's disloyal conduct to his immediate superiors and his erroneous view of his position contained in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, and 9 of your letter of the 7th August last.

5. It is not necessary to discuss in detail all the instances of neglect, abuse of authority, or want of judgement, alleged against Mr. O' Donnell. They have been fully and calmly stated in the reports recieved, in which every possible consideration has been shown to him.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor har read very carefully these reports and Mr. O' Donnell's explanations, and he is quite satisfied that Mr. O' Donnell has shown by his conduct at Jessore that he is either unable or unwilling to perform properly the important and responsible duties of a Joint-Magistrate. He certainly does not, the Lieutenant-Governor considers possess the qualifications and the business habits which Government has a right to expect from officers who have for some years been trained in its service with a view to their filling important executive or judicial offices. Mr. O' Donnell takes up his own and the public time by maintaining absurd theories regarding his duties and his position in certain of the offices he holds in virtue of his appointment as Joint-Magistrate. He is habitually disloyal to the officer to whom he is immediately subordinate, and there is too much reason to believe that he has been in the habit of encouraging intrigues against his authority; he is proved to have shown a want of ordinary discretion, and to have taken advantage of his position while in temporary charge of the Magistrate's office during the absence of his superior in the interior of the district, to dispose of a matter altogether beyond his competence, when he assured the Commissioner that there was no truth whatever in complaints of oppression by the ryots of Chanchal against the manager of that estate, with whom Mr. O' Donnell was then living; and he distinctly and persistently disobeyed, in another instance, the most explicit orders of the Magistrate as to the manner in which correspondence was to be dealt with by him during the Magistrate's absence on tour. As a Magistrate his decisions and procedure have raised doubts whether he is yet fit to be trusted with important judicial powers. It is clearly shown that he has been in the habit of summarily dismissing camplaints on altogether insufficient grounds, and after a very inadequate examination of the complainant and that in consequence many persons have been deprived of the remedy which they had a right to expect at the hands of the Magistrate of the district. He has introduced a form of procedure in dealing with criminal cases which is altogether irregular and illegal. Instead of deciding on the complaint and the examination of the complainant whether processes shall or shall not issue, he calls upon the accused to file an explanation. As pointed out by you the adoption of such a procedure apart from its illegality, is grossly unfair to complainants who in many cases find their complaints made in open court rejected in favour of explanations made informally by the accused. It is further shown that Mr. O' Donnell has in many cases most unwarrantably stretched the powers with which he has been vested of trying cases under a summary procedure. It may be that he has done this to avoid having his cases heard on appeal, or it may be, as you suggest on his behalf, that it was only from an idle desire to save himself from trouble. Whatever the motive may have been, the wrong done to the public is the same, and an officer who has so abused these powers from motives of any kind cannot be allowed to continue to excercise them, and the Lieutenant Governor therefore directs that they be withdrawn from Mr. O' Donnell. It is not only the Commissioner and the Magistrate who condemn Mr. O' Donnell's work as a judicial officer for the Lieutenant-Governor finds that the Officiating Judge, Mr. Peterson, reports as to the results of commitals by Mr. O'Donnell that have come before him that "these cases show either that the Joint-Magistrate does not know his duties as a committing officer, or that knowing them he does not take the trouble to perform them."

7. There remains another and a very serious charge against Mr. O' Donnell, and that is the use of insubordinate and unbecoming language towards his superior officers in submitting the explanation called for as to his conduct. No doubt Mr. O'Donnell wrote under feelings of irritation at having his conduct called into question, but it was the plain and positive duty of Mr. Barton to bring to the notice of Government the very unsatisfactory manner in which he was performing his duties, and the Lieutenant-Governor will not permit any young officer in a subordinate position to use language such as that which Mr. O' Donnell has permitted himself to make use of on this occasion, whenever his superior may consider it necessary to criticise his official conduct. If this were Mr. O' Donnell's first offence of this sort, the Lieutenant-Governor would be ready to make every allowance for him; it is not however his first offence he has shown himself throughout his service to be thoroughly insubordinate, and he has habitually set at defiance all rules of discipline; and the Lieutenant-Governor has lately been compelled to bring Mr. O' Donnell's conduct in this respect to the notice of the Government of India. The records of this Government show that during the few years that this young officer has been in the service conduct has been brought unfavourably under the notice of Government more frequently than that of any other public servant of his standing. In 1877 Mr. O' Donnell was degraded for a period of six months for gross insubordination and disrespectful language, on the representation of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, and his proceedings as a judicial officer were then described as having been "hasty, injudicious, arbitrary and unjust." In 1879, Mr. O' Donnell had to be transferred from Sewan for mal-administration, soon after which he went to England on leave and while there occupied his time in writing a most insubordinate pamphlet, grossly libelling the acting Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Steuart Bayley, who had criticised unfavourably Mr. O' Donnell's work.

9. On Mr. O' Donnell's return from Europe in 1881, Sir Ashley Eden determined to give him another chance, and promoted him to officiate as Joint-Magistrate of Jessore He has there shown the same want of all the qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of his judicial duties, the same want of tact, the same self-sufficiency and impracticable reliance on his own superior judgment in matters regarding which he could have very little experience, the same petulance and impatience of control, and the same spirit of insubordination and neglect of discipline that he has shown throughout his service. It is clear therefore that he is not amenable to mere censure, and that forbearance only leads him on to greater neglect of duty, and of all the rules of the service to which he belongs; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot therefore allow him to act any longer in the superior grade of Joint-Magistrates to which he was temporarily promoted or to perform the duties of a Joint-Magistrate. Mr. O'Donnell is clearly not to be trusted to take charge of the office of the Magistrate and Collector during the absence in the district of his superior officer, this being one of the chief duties of a Joint-Magistrate. He must therefore revert to his permanent appointment in the service, and work as an Assistant Magistrate under a strict Magistrate. Orders will be issued from the Appointment Department of this office transferring Mr. O'Donnell to Mymensing, where he will have another chance of qualifying, under an experienced Magistrate and Joint-Magistrate, for promotion again to the higher grade as soon as he shall have shown himself fitted for such a position."

We do not wish to make any remarks as the matter is said to be in appeal before His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE MYSORE PARLIAMENT.

I.

(*From a Mysore Correspondent.*)

In the annals of Mysore, the 7th of October 1881, will be a very memorable date full of pleasant and proud associations to the people; for it was on that day, two hundred representatives (rich landholders and merchants) selected by the local Government from every Taluq of the Province, assembled in Mysore by command of His Highness to hear from the Dewan a report of the Administration of the past year and an outline of the measures to be carried into effect in the coming year, and to offer any observations and suggestions on matters of real public interest. The meeting was held in one of the grandest halls of the town. The Dewan, the Councillors, and some of the most important officers of the State were seated on a raised platform; all the representatives were seated in rows in front of them; the sides were taken up by officers and other respectable visitors. The grand and imposing appearance of the meeting induced many a mind to compare the meeting with that of the English Parliament held some hundred years ago, when the first foundation of Parliamentary Government was laid in England.

The Dewan, Mr. C. Rangacharlu, C.I.E., who, as is well known, has had no small influence in organising the native Government, opened the proceedings by reading a report of the Administration in English; which was followed by the reading of the same translated into Kanarese. On the second day two sittings were held to allow the representatives to express their views. The Report, as will be seen from a few details given does not contain any of the proceedings of the mutual adulation society of the Dewan, Resident, &c.; is not taken up with the interests and aspirations of Government officials; does not give a dry array of figured results; but entirely deals with the measures and doings of the Government, tracing their effects on the life, progress and wellbeing of the people. The Dewan has tried to cope with the most difficult problem of advancing the province in the scale of civilization by discussing the various means for developing the industries and resources of the country in this mechanical age. The Report and the proceedings of the three sittings of the assembly have shown that His Highness, in educating whom the British Government spared no pains, and Mr. C. Rangacharlu have the true ring of the statesman; and have tended in no small degree to clear up a great deal of confusion and misapprehension which existed in the minds of the ignorant, regarding the imposition of fresh and odious taxes. The meeting has thus accomplished the object of bringing the action of the Government in greater harmony with the wishes and interests of the people. Without any further delay we shall proceed with the report.

After explaining the object of the meeting, the report proposes to give a brief account of the condition of the province with a review of the measures under consideration. The disastrous effects of the great famine on the financial and social condition of the people are well known. "It will suffice for me to say that it cost the state 160 lakhs of rupees, involved the Government in a debt of 80 lakhs, and without it deprived the province of a million (i.e. one-fifth) of its population, and crippled the resources for years to come." As the severity of the famine chiefly fell on the miscellaneous classes, there has not been a proportionate fall in the Government revenue. The highest figure which the revenue reached before the famine was 109½ lakhs, in 1874-75; it fell in the past year 1880-81 to so low a figure as 101 lakhs owing to the effects of the famine. A comparison of the different heads of revenue between 1874-75 and 1880-81 is given below:"

	1874-75. Rs.	1880-81. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Land Revenue ...	73,51,000	69,58,000	3,93,000	.....
Forest	3,82,000	6,98,000	.....	3,16,000
Abkarri	11,53,000	10,67,000	86,000	
Mohaturfa (taxes on houses ...	3,68,000	2,52,800	1,15,200	.....
Sayer	7,80,000	3,33,000	4,47,000	... ..
Stamps, Law and Justice	6,26,000	5,24,900	1,11,100	.....
Other items ...	2,90,000	2,66,300	23,700	.....
Total ...	1,09,50,000	1,01,00,000	.....	.....

The forest revenue derived chiefly from the sale of sandal, has improved by 3 lakhs. The above loss of revenue 8½ lakhs, resulting from famine can only be expected to be made good gradually, and it is also very erroneous to think that the revenues of the province possess an unlimited capacity for expansion. The falling off of 4 lakhs in land revenue is attributable to diminished cultivation. This is due partly to the loss of agricultural population; but greatly to the heavy loss of the miscellaneous classes, whose demand for food grains in the previous years kept up the prices, and induced the ryots to extend the margin of cultivation. The Dewan shrewdly observes; "The old idea that India must confine itself to the growth of agricultural produce is giving way to the more correct theory that no country can prosper unless its agricultural and manufacturing industries were equally fostered." This view of an important economical question has great following in America, and is gaining ground in England. J. S. Mill has also observed that large town population engaged in industries is the great want of India. Mr. Rangacharlu expects the cultivation to revive to the full extent in the next few years, His expectation is that the number of marriages will increase among the poorer classes, and will therefore tend to the growth of population. This will certainly bring about a rise in the price of food grains, and compel the ryots to extend the margin of cultivation by resorting to poorer soils.

"The loss sustained under sayer (indirect taxes) 4 lakhs of rupees is of a permanent character. It results from the measures of relief which it was considered necessary to grant in the interests of the people. The duty on the areca nut was reduced from Re. 1-4 as. to 12 as. per mound, whilest the duty levied on tobacco, betel leaves, cocoanuts, was at first reduced and afterwards entirely given up, in consequence of the comperatively small amounts derived from them and the needless cost of establishments and annoyance occasioned by the tax. Tobacco which is grown only in a few taluqs of the Province especially stood in need of encouragement, which it has to enter into with the more extensive produce of other parts of India." The parental solicitude displayed in this by His Highness's Government for the welfare of the people, and the anxiety shown to save the innocent people from the authority which such taxes vest in a class of low paid and grasping officials, are certainly praiseworthy and exemplary. As the sacrifice of revenue was undergone at a time when the financial pressure was very great owing to the famine, the credit for such a benevolent act rises a thousand fold. If the present Government were to foster every industry like that of tobacco, the industrial future of Mysore will be surely bright. As the Malnand taluqs possess peculial advantages for growing arecanut, and as there is a demand for the article in the Indian markets, the Dewan is not prepared to give up the areca nut revenue which forms a respectable item, and which causes no hardship to the cultivators. But the Dewan is prepared to encourage the producers of this article in a substantial way. "The rytos wish rather for some relief from the heavy land assessment levied on these areca nut gardens under the survey settlement. The special assessment on gardens is open to the objection of its being a tax on the outlay of capital . . . . but the question of making some reduction in the assessment of the more highly assessed gardens will receive the early consideration of His Highness' Government." It is only such measures that will evolve the accumulative desire in a people and induce them to find for their savings a profitable field of investment. Gardening requires a large outlay of capital; and heavy assessment becomes a tax on providence, and tends to crush the enterprise. At every turn of the report we see the interests and welfare of the public brought to the front and not thrown into the background as is generally done. We have already exceeded the limits of a single article. In our remarks on the subject we shall notice the more important points in the report, the speeches made by the representatives of the several districts, and the replies given to them by the Dewan.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that the opinions of the Local Governments on the Vernacular Press Act have been received, and that the Government of India are now deliberating upon the subject. Possibly His Excellency the Viceroy will record his decision before he proceeds on his projected tour.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS has honored India by awarding a medal to Dr. W. W. Hunter for his *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That work has justly acquired a European fame. It is unique in the mass of information it contains, in the skill with which the subjects treated of are handled, and in the fascinating style in which it is written. The Government of India may well feel proud of the work, which its resources placed at the disposal of the author have alone enabled him to produce.

WITH reference to the recent Purnea case we have received a batch of papers, which clearly shew that if any thing the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore was opposed to the institution of the charge. He had also signified to Raja Lelanund Sing his disapproval of the proceedings taken by him. The newspaper report of the case seemed to leave an impression on the public mind that it was the Commissioner who had pulled the strings from behind, but the facts laid before us fully exculpate Mr. Barlow. On the contrary it appears that that high functionary has always taken a most lively interest in the affairs of the Raj, which are unfortunately much involved, and has done his best to promote a reconciliation between the Raja and his son, who are not certainly on the best of terms. The papers laid before us disclose a state of things connected with the management of the Raj, which we cannot too strongly deplore.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the occupier of the disputed site of the new latrine at Konnugur has instituted a civil suit against the Serampore Municipality for possession. So the Chairman has not only evoked wide discontent among the people of Konnugur by ordering the construction of the latrine in the heart of the town and in close proximity of bathing and burning ghats, but has also involved the Municipality in a law-suit. It remains to be seen what action the Chairman will take in reference to this suit, that is to say whether he will defend it or enter confession, particularly as some of the Commissioner have themselves reported that the land on which the latrine has been built belongs to the claimant. The attitude of the Chairman of the Serampore Municipality in this matter is a fair example of the mischief of making the head of a district or sub-district the head of the district or Municipal Committee. Although the Serampor Municipality is an elective one, still the Commissioners find it hard to make their voice felt in opposition to the wishes of the official Chairman

THE MOORS HEDABAD PATRIKA gives a sketch of the life and career of Rai Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur. The deceased was a native of the district of Dacca. He first took service as an amla in the Magistrate's Court, Moorshedabad. He was then appointed Mooktear of Raja Krishnanath Ray at Rungpore. Subsequently he became the manager of Babu Kaliprosad Ray Chowdry of Tooshbhandar, Rungpore. In 1848 he reverted to the Cossim Bazar Raj and was appointed Dewan by Maharani Shurnomoyee. The *Patrika* publishes the will of Rai Rajiblochun from which we learn that among other bequests and legacies he has bequeathed Rs. 15,000 to the Calcutta Sanskrit College for the foundation of a scholarship of Rs. 50 per month to be called after the name of his mother Maheshari Dasi, also a like sum for a scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem to be awarded to the most distinguished student of the Berhampore College each year. He has also directed his executors to erect a temple of Shiva on the banks of the Bhagirathi near Saidabad and bequeathed a sum of Rs. 9500 for the maintenance of the temple and the service of the idol.

THE GOVERNMENT of India seem to be really in earnest in their desire to encourage local manufacture. In April 1879, the Government of the Punjab represented that suitable materials for Police clothing could not be locally procured, and therefore requested permission to continue the practice of sending home indents for them. This was sanctioned in May 1879. The rules then in force regarding the supply of stores allowed the purchase of European articles either in the local market, or direct from the manufactures in England. But the Government has now reason to believe from information received that the Indian Woolen Mills will be able to supply all but the finest cloths demanded in the indent. Accordingly the Government of India has directed the Punjab Government to cause careful enquiries to be instituted as to how far it may be possible to procure articles of Indian origin for the clothing of the Punjab Police. In this view the indents have been returned for revision. In issuing this order the Viceroy in Council remarks: "The Government of India expects the heads of Departments to take special pains to carry out the policy declared in the Resolutions cited above, and hopes that the Local Governments will insist that they shall do so. The Local Governments should pass no indent for stores upon the Secretary of State without satisfying themselves in each case that the articles entered in the indent cannot be procured of Indian manufacture at a price not higher than that of imported goods of the same class." This is as it should be. If the Government of India thus keeps its eyes open, the Local Governments cannot evade the orders of the Supreme Government.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE in another column the receipt of a Sanskrit poem entitled *Duksha Yagna*. It treats of the grand sacrifice which Daksha, the patriarch of the Gods, celebrated to avenge himself of the slight with which he had been treated by his son-in-law, Mahadeva, and which culminated in the suicide of his daughter Sati, and the imposition of a goat's head on his neck. The myth is a highly interesting one, and finds a prominent place in the Puranas. That part of it, which pourtrays the devotion of Sati to her uncomely lord, is particularly affecting, and greatly prized by Hindu ladies. Sati was the model of a faithful wife, and well does she hold her place in the estimation of Indian wives. The poem under notice extends to only the first half of the story; but as far as it goes it fully sustains the reputation of the story. Professor Ramanarayana Tarkaratna, of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, to whom we are indebted for the poem, is a distinguished scholar, and is well known to the Calcutta public for his interesting dramatic works in Bengali. His Sanskrit style

is thoroughly chaste, and his versification smooth, flowing and graceful, and we are glad to add that his work does not suffer by comparison with the version of the story as preserved in classic Sanskrit.

THE SENATE's last brew of the B and S degree has had a wonderful exhilarating effect on certain persons of susceptible temperament. We noticed two letters on the subject last week, and the public has got two others since then. Such a matter-of-fact, sober-minded gentleman as Mr. Meddlicott has dropped his stones and rocks and palæozoic shells to treat the *Englishman* with a long dissertation on aeriferous transcendentalism to prove that the natives are unfit to learn sciefice, and Mr. N. N. Ghose,who hails from the Bar Library of the High Court, has followed suit. He is all for literature, which is a "necessity," and dead set against science, which he calls a "luxury." He has also discovered a veritable mare's nest in the tutorial functions of the Calcutta University. It will be news to many that the University is now a *teaching*, and not an *examining*, body as its charter made it.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW in a recent issue gave an incisive review of the Indian *Theosophist*, in which the reviewer stigmatized Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky as "unscrupulous adventurers." Mr. A. O. Hume in a letter to the *Review*, which is published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, comes to the rescue of the two theosophists. He gives some interesting particulars regarding them, which we reproduce :

As regards Colonel Olcott's title, the printed papers which I send by this same mail will prove to you that the gentleman is an officer of the American Army, who rendered good service during the war (as will be seen from the letters of the Judge Advocate-General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Assistant Secretaries of War and of the Treasury), and who was sufficiently well known and esteemed in his own country to induce the President of the United States to furnish him with an autograph letter of introduction and recommendation to all Ministers and Consuls of United States, on the occasion of his leaving America for the East, at the close of 1878.

Surely this is scarcely the kind of man to whom the epithet "unscrupulous adventurer" can be justly applied.

I may add, from my own knowledge, that a purer-minded, more noble or more self-devoted gentleman than Colonel Olcott does not exist. He may be right or wrong in his belief, but to the cause of that belief he has devoted his fortune, energies, and the remainder of his life ; and while I can quite understand many treating him as a fanatic, I confess that I am surprised at a paper, of the high class to which the *Saturday Review* belongs, denouncing *such* a man as an "unscrupulous adventurer."

As regards Madame Blavatsky (in Russia still
"Son Excellence
Madame la Generale
Helene P. Blavatsky"
though she dropped all titles on becoming a naturalised American citizen). She is the widow of General N. V. Blavatsky, Governor during the Crimean War, and, for many years, of Erivan in Armenia. She is the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hahn, of the Russian Horse Artillery, and grand-daughter of Princess Dolgorouki of the elder branch, which died with her. The present Princess Dolgorouki belongs to the younger branch. The Countess Ida V. Hahn Hahn was Madame Blavatsky's father's first cousin. Her father's mother married after her husband's death Prince Vassiltchikoff. General Fadayeff, well known even to English readers, is her mother's youngest brother. She is well known to Prince Loris Melikoff, and all who were on the staff, or in society when Prince Michael S. Woronzoff was Viceroy of the Caucasus. Prince Emile V. Sayn Wittgensteine, cousin of the late Empress of Russia, was an intimate friend of hers, and corresponded with her to the day of his death, as has done his brother Ferdinand, who lately commanded some regiment (Cossacks of the guard, I think), in Turkestan. Her aunt, Madame de Witte, who like the rest of her family correspond regularly with her, and indeed her whole family are well known to Prince Doudonkoff Karsakoff, at present Governor-General of Odessa.

Mr. Hume has done well to publish these facts. A system not unfrequently suffers from the character of its leading exponents.

WE ARE glad to observe that native capitalists are coming forward to lay out money for the construction of Railways. We have before us the prospectus of what is called "A Light Passenger Railroad from Ranigunj to Puri, through Bankura, Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack and Khorda." The projectors thus estimate the probable cost of the undertaking :

From a prospectus of a European firm of contractors, Messrs. Oldham & Brothers, to which we have had access and a page from which we extract below, it will be seen that supposing the concession of the land and the existing road be made by Government a *general traffic* railway according to size &c. will cost from Rs. 36,200 to Rs. 55,000 per mile supposing the whole length to be bridged. We do not propose to bridge any of the following rivers on which arrangements would be made for a steam ferry viz 1.—The Cossai 2.—Suburnarekha, 3.—Baitarni, 4.—Brahmani, 5.—Mohanadi, and the reduction in the mileage rate in leaving these rivers unbridged will be very great. It is then justifiable to adopt for the purpose of this note that a line for *general traffic* could be constructed at the lowest estimate (*No.* 4) which is "for a line of 20 miles of railway for *general traffic* with three intermediate and two terminal stations and allows for the construction of the line and its complete equipment with rolling and other working stock." If such a line be constructed north of Midnapore, we should have to estimate increased receipts from traffic but in laying out these proposals it is desirable to confine our attention at first solely to the question of the construction of a line for the transport of passengers until it is seen what prospects there are of collecting the capital for a greater work. Looking to all the grounds for reducing the rate for such a light railway and to the fact that His Highness the Moharaja of Mourbhanj has agreed to allow the sleepers from the southern extremity of Midnapur to Ranitalow near Bhadrak, a distance of about 78 miles, to be furnished from his forests without royalty, it is thought that Rs. 30,000 per mile is a rate far above any thing that the proposed line will cost. The distance from Ranigunj to Puri is 312 miles. The distance from Ranigunj to Cuttack only would be 260 miles. The total cost of a light passenger railway to the former place would on the basis of the above figures be Rs. 93,60,000 while to the latter place it would be Rs. 78,00,000. But to avoid any possible underestimating for the purposes of the present note, the figures Rs. 1,15,00,000 and 1,00,000 will be respectively taken.

We observe that a Committee has been formed at Balasore for the promotion of the scheme, consisting of the following gentlemen: The Maharaja of Moourbhanj, Raja Shyamanand De, Babus Umeshchander Mandal, Radharaman Das, Jaggamohan Ray, Madanmohan Das, Kumar Baikanthanath Das, Honorary Secretary, and Babus Becharam Nandi B. A. and Trailokyanath Ghosh B. A. Honorary Assistant Secretaries. We wish the projectors every success. A Railway to Puri will be a decided advantage to the country.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

London, 23rd September 1881.

It is only very rarely that a nation feels truly the loss of a great man, and still more rare is it that such a feeling exists in one nation in the great man of another. Yet I think even this rarest of rare facts has existed at least three times in the histories of the United States of America and England, as a fact of English life. England mourned with America the death of Washington and Lincoln, and now mourns with her the death of Garfield. Of course there has been other mourning on both sides of the Atlantic for men of honour and distinction in various walks of life in both, but I am referring now to national mourning, and to the occasions on which England has sorrowed with America. The mourning for Washington was of akind which humanity has to experience every year of its history. The loss of Lincoln and Garfield is of the nature of those exceptional losses which find their way most surely to all feeling hearts. It is a terrible loss which America has sustained and a sensible one to the world at large ; the loss of a just and upright man, pure in thought and brave in action, as true a man taking him all in all, as this generation has produced. I believe the feeling in England with respect to the President's sad fate is sincere. Not a mere sentiment, as in the case of Nepoleon III or his son, nor a mere fashion, as in that of the late Czar. President Garfield had not as far as men know, oppressed any one, or wronged any one. His nation elected him as not merely one of its ablest, but also as one of its most virtuous sons, and even in the hot blood of an election nobody had a word to say against him, apart from the cliques, which have words to say against all lives even though as pure as snow. In President Garfield a man who did man's duty in his day and generation has been taken away, and if America is as she is the poorer,—vastly the poorer in the loss of a great life, she is the richer—vastly the richer—in a life-history which will be among the choicest of her treasures to far distant times.

The Queen's telegram to Mrs. Garfield is in these touching terms :—"Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can."

How different from the usual messages of sovereigns ! Her Majesty is after all more akin to Mrs. Garfield than to the families of some potentates, of whom she is called the blood relation. From all parts of the nation and the world like kindly messages have been sent, and America has no reason to complain that she has received any neglect in her great affliction.

The career of President Garfield like that of President Lincoln, is all-glorious to America. In no other country could a man have attained such a high dignity without some loss of personal dignity and respect, in the effort even if he could, from so humble an origin, have attained to such a high dignity at all. Lord Beaconsfield's career was not unquestionable. He had to please and flatter many a clique before he was able to get his foot on the necks of cliques. President Garfield had no clique to flatter, from his noble boyhood to the grand end of his honoured life, and he had not a foot for the neck of any foe. A man must be a living miracle in England if he climbs so high from so lowly a position without having to stoop in the climbing to electioneering or other filth. Mr. Forster has I think so climbed, in absolute honour, but the instances are few. Mr. Gladstone of course was half way up the ladder to begin with. The American people sought out General Garfield as clearly as Samuel sought out David, and it was as grand a selection even a nation made. As a soldier General Garfield was a man of no mean ability. As a Statesman no dishonour has ever been connected with his name. As a father of a family his name is respected by all who knew him, and he knew what it was to rest in all his difficulties on an unseen power. In speaking of Mr. Forster as having risen in absolute honour I refer of course, rising in the administrative sense. Mr. Forster's position in life was as assured as that of Mr. Gladstone, but the former unlike the latter was not educated and devoted to Statesmanship. I shall not touch any other subject this week.

Darlington's Pain Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, and Eruptions on the skin. May be had direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for Darlington's Pain Curer, and see you get it.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 22nd October, 1881.

The prospects of our commercial affairs remained unchanged during the week and nothing of interest has either in imports or exports transpired.

Piece-goods.—Notwithstanding the news from Delhi and other marts up-country of a fair amount of cotton goods having passed in to the hands of foreign traders from those of the holders, yet the inclination to repeat purchases on the part of dealers remains quite dormant as quantities of goods which still remain unsold on their hands are large enough to prevent fresh transactions. Until the supplies from West are curtailed serious consequences in this market may arise.

Yarns.—Both imports and country manufactures have met with little or no demand which is attributed to heavy rains and floods. the season now having undergone a change for the better improvement in the demand may be looked for.

In exports there has been no activity and there are no transactions of any importance to report.

Oilseeds —No change .

Jute.—Transactions daily both for exports and mills but prices have shown an easier tendency owing to free supplies.

Rice.—About 69,000 bags of 2 mds. each found buyers for exports by sea and to different ports of the country ; prices for most kinds remain unaltered but for Ballam and Monghy have been slightly higher.

MONETARY.

Money market has not been so stringent as it was anticipated, the Bank of Bengal having done nothing towards raising its rate of interest or discount to enable the market to retain its previous position.

Government Securities at the close of Friday last met with some enquiry and prices slightly advanced to R-. 100s12 and 100s13 for 4 per cent. and 109 6 for 4½ per cent.

Joint Stock Shares market very quiet.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P.
L. N. Kakatee Esq. Jorehat		6	14	0
Kurrachee Native General Library		20	0	0
P. Leelanund Joshi, Almorah		6	10	0
Unao Reading Club		13	4	0
Baboo Kadarnath Mookerji,	Parpore	10	0	0
,, Jogendronath Ghose,	Burrisaul	20	0	0
,, Ram Lal,	Bhaugulpore	10	0	0
,, Sreenath Dutt,	Assam	8	0	0
,, Shamlal Halda,	Khulna	10	0	0
,, Nilkant Gangooly,	Ambaria	6	10	0
,, Balmokoond Danee,	Ranchee	6	10	0
,, Mohimchunder Roy Chowdry,	Moniram-pore	10	0	0
,, Poroosram Khound,	Debrooghur	6	9	0
,, Ashootose Sircar,	Motihari	7	2	6
,, Radhanath Roy,	Cattuck	13	4	0

ERRATUM.

For Nursing Murari Panjo, Burdwan. Rs. 5 Read,		6	14	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 19, 1881.

GENERAL—Babu Guruchurn Chakerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector of the second Grade in the Dacca Division, on deputation is transferred to the district of Tippera.

Babu Guruchurn Chakerbutty, will continue, until further orders, to be employed on deputation,

Babu Ganendranath Pal, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Furridpore. is appointed to act, until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. and is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Noakholly.

Babu Nogendranath Gupta. B.A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Nuddea.

Mr. H. G. Cooke Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore to act temporarily in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors at Rungpore.

M. A. Burooah, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore is allowed furlough for two years under Section 49, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd proximo.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Newada Division of the Gya district, returned from leave granted to him under the orders of the 6th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

Mr. W. H. Page Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Balasore District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. Page is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

An Experienced writer, must be a good penman, Salary Rs. 30.

Application by letter only,

Agra Bank Ld, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Required for the service of the District Road Fund Bhagulpore a sub-overseer qualified by P. W. D. standard. Salary Rupees 50 per month with 15 Rupees horse allowance. Apply stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials, to—

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Bhagulpore.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that Act V (B.C.) of 1880, the Bengal Vaccination Act, has come into force in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and that arrangements have been made for carrying out compulsory vaccination therein. Vaccine stations have accordingly been opened at a convenient place in each Police Section and the days and hours of attendance of vaccinators fixed as noted below.

	Police Station	Localities	Day of Attendance.	Hour
1	Cossipore	North Suburban Hospital, No. 76 Cossipore Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	From 7-30 A M to 10 A M from 15th October to 15th March and from 6 A M to 9 A M during the rest of the year.
2	Chitpore	No 18 Cossipore Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
3	Ooltadangah	No 2 Belgatchea Road	Ditto	
4	Manicktullah	No 18 A Manicktullah Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
5	Baliaghatta	No 113 Narkeldangah Main road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
6	Entally	No 72 South Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
7	Beneapooker	No 29 Joynagore Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
8	Ballygunge	No 45 Kurreah Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
9	Tollygunge	Tollygunge Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
10	Bhowanipore	Shumbhoo Nath Pundit's Hospital 109 Russo Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
11	Alipore	Alipore Charitable Dispensary, 21 Belvedere Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	
12	Ekhalpore	No 35 Comedanbagan Road	Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	
13	Watgunge	No 32 Watgunge Street.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	
14	GardenReach	No 57-31 Garden Reach Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	

Persons unable to pay may be vaccinated free of charge by attending at any of the above stations, but well-to-do and respectable people who are desirous of having vaccination performed in their own houses, can do so by sending for a vaccinator and by paying a fee of 4 annas in each case.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta
Alipore 26th September 1881.

Sd. R. C. Sterndale, Esq.
Vice-Chairman

Notice.

HOOGHLY AND HOWRAH DISTRICT WORKS.

Notice is hereby given that tenders for all works, including Earthwork, Masonry, Stone and Brick Metalling &c., are hereby called for. The tenders will embrace all works in each Sub-Division under the Hooghly and Howrah Road Cess Committee; and the approximate value of the work to be undertaken in each Sub-Division is as under.

Panduah	Rs.	5063
Hooghly	,,	9745
Serampur	,,	14065
Howrah	,,	25635
Jehanabad	,,	1590

All information with regard to rates &c., can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office, Hooghly. All tenders to be submitted with earnest money as per general rules on the 2nd November 1881 at 2 P.M., the earnest money being of course returned in the event of the tender not being accepted. Neither the lowest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

All certificates must accompany the tenders which must be sealed and addressed with the words "Tender for ——— Sub-Division" on the cover to the District Engineer, Hooghly.

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADE MARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs, and pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating THE VITALITY OF THE BODY; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body or Mind, and maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous and Muscular Systems which render the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant and Energetic.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne Prompt.

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, AS THE ONLY SAFE RELIABLE, and PERMANENT CURE for all Derangements of the NERVOUS and BLOOD SYSTEMS.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Paralysis, Lumbago, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Consumption, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the VITAL FORCES, arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which CONSTITUTES NERVOUS ENERGY; and on the other, the MOST POWERFUL BLOOD and FLESH GENERATING AGENT known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

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NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

No. 318, *dated* 29*th September* 1881.

Notice is hereby given for general information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue final orders that the Steamer service at present worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company between Goalundo and Serajgunge shall not be continued after the 31st December 1881.

NOTICE.

The Madras Fair will be held in the People's Park from Wednesday the 28th to Saturday the 31st December 1881, inclusive. Applications for sites for Shows, Performance, Refreshment stalls, &c., are to be made to

R. J. BALDREY,
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Honorary Secretaries.

People's Park, Madras,
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Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

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